

hands of Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale; and further information may be got by applying to him, or to Mr William Ramsay, writer to the signet, factors on the subjects.



**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
WEDNESDAY, July 15.  
Received a message from the Lords of their conference to several bills, without any amendments.  
**TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.**  
An account was laid before the House of 20,312 l. being expended in the present Session, for carrying on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.  
Major Scott observed upon the largeness of the sum, and gave notice that he should to-morrow move for the particulars of the expenditure to be laid before the House.

A report was made from the Committee on canal navigation, which was agreed to.  
The bill relative to the East India Company a drawback on certain coffee to be exported, was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.  
Mr Hobart brought up the report of the Committee to whom the petition of the East India Company had been referred, which was, after a few words from Mr Hussey and Mr Dundas, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in, in pursuance thereof.  
Mr Secretary Grenville presented a copy of a letter relative to a cargo of American wheat, from New-York, now arrived at Liverpool, in which wheat was the worst.

The paper was ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed to consider of the said insect in American corn imported.

**TOBACCO BILL.**  
Mr Hobart brought up the report of the Committee on the tobacco bill.

Sir Watkin Lewis proposed a clause, enabling such persons who might conceive themselves aggrieved by the decision of the excise tribunal, to have the liberty of an appeal to a jury.

Alderman Newnham supported the clause as satisfactory to the subject, and as having no tendency to injure the revenue.

The Marquis of Graham said, if such an appeal was to be allowed from the excise laws, it ought to be generally allowed, and not to be partially confined; for that reason he would object to the present motion.

Mr Hussey supported the motion. Had it been a general regulation, he should have opposed it as likely to overburden the courts of law with suits. This he conceived might be tried by way of experiment with great safety.

Captain Berkeley declared himself for a general regulation, but against this as partial.

Mr Smith was for the motion, and considered the fear of the Courts being crowded with appeals as a strong argument in favour of the clause, as the Courts were crowded with such much oppression was exercised by the laws appealed from.

Mr Smith said, no complaints were made against the administration of the excise laws. When complaints should be made, that would be time early enough to propose an appeal.

Mr Bailey declared himself to be a firm friend to the trial by jury. He wished such a general regulation to be adopted in the exercise of the excise laws. He objected to the proposed clause as partial.

Mr Fox reproached all excise laws as repugnant to the idea of freedom. He supported the present clause upon the ground of an experiment, which, he said, ought to be tried in the first instance. If it failed, then could be referred to that which ought not to be referred to but upon the making out of the strongest necessity, the depriving Englishmen of their birthrights. That necessity he did not think existed, but lamented the appearance of our not feeling as we ought to feel for the rights of the people.

The Attorney General said, the regulations proposed ought not to be adopted without the greatest consideration. He considered it as impossible to be carried into effect with any safety to the revenue, as the endless delays that might be occasioned ultimately be in favour of the defrauder of the revenue.

Sir Watkin Lewis again spoke.

Mr Sheridan spoke for the clause, and urged the danger of the severe laws about to be enacted, as likely to drive the manufacturer out of the kingdom.

Mr Courtney was for the motion.

The question was then put, and the House divided,

Ayes, 16  
Noes, 55

Majority, 39 against the clause.

The clauses were then proceeded with, until the clause, prohibiting the manufacturer mixing or manufacturing said in his tobacco was read, on which a short debate took place between Mess. Sheridan, Rose, Berkeley, Phipps, Fox, Newnham, Sawbridge, and the Marquis of Graham.

The question was put, and the House divided,

Ayes, 62  
Noes, 14

Majority, 48

The question was then put, "That this bill be engrossed."

Mr Smith immediately rose in that stage to oppose the principle of the bill. He was against harrying it by opposition in every stage, but would then trouble the House shortly, for the last time, with his objections to the bill. The Hon. Gentleman then argued on the danger of excise laws in general, and of the present in particular, as tending to destroy the manufacturer, by placing upon him fetters and restrictions so heavy as to render it impossible for him to pursue his business with success.

Mr Wigley followed on the same ground, and declared his determination against the bill in toto.

Alderman Watkin insisted, that the present bill, if carried into a law, would endanger the loss of the manufacture, and most materially lessen our carrying trade.

Mr Sheridan spoke against the bill, and in observation to what had fallen from Mr Smith and Mr Wigley, of their not meaning in every stage to harry the business, he said, that he could not see why those Hon. Gentlemen, if they did not chuse to oppose the bill in every stage, should obliquely censure those who had; every Gentleman was certainly the best judge of the fittest opportunity to offer his arguments; but his opinion was, that the constituents of the two Honourable Gentlemen would not have been offended, had they harried the bill in every stage.

Mr Smith said, by what had before fallen from him, he meant no intimation whatever, but merely meant an apology to the House for having troubled them several times before.

Mr Henry Thornton opposed the bill, fearing the loss of our trade; and wished to have seen the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Fox) forward in opposition to it.

Mr Fox said, the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, had expressed a wish that he had attended to give his opposition to the measure; to that he answered, he was always ready to attend whenever he conceived such attendance likely to be of service; he

could not see, however, of what use it could be at this time of intimation. He could not imagine what right the people had to look up to the exertions of an opposition: In what manner did they reward them? With nothing but neglect. The people, he knew, were willing to employ them as standing Council against the Crown; as Watchmen placed over the conduct of Ministers; they first, by party phrenzy, set up an idol of power, elevated him to the highest pitch of authority, and made him impregnable; then, led on Opposition, from whom they seemed to believe they had a right to expect continued exertion against a Minister, to watch over him; the fair answer, however to such an expectation would be, "You are obliging in our faces by the requisition; you have increased our favourite with so much power as to render us unable to resist his measures whatever they may be, you must therefore yourselves resist them, or take the consequences of your own folly." He reproached strongly the Excise laws, and, referring back to the time of Walpole, said that the extension of those laws during the present administration had exceeded all former example; and from the moment he saw the wine dealers put under the excise without other trades joining and standing together against such an extension, he was convinced that no likelihood existed of any future opposition to a complete extension. The present, he hoped, sincerely might not answer; for if it did, then he said an adieu might be bid to all other modes of collecting the revenue. The present state of commerce, manufactures, riches, arts, philosophy, and every ornament to man, arose from our free constitution; it was the first duty of every Englishman to maintain that constitution which was the foundation of our greatness; we were now about to sacrifice that foundation to the superstructure; the moment, however, the foundation should be injured, that moment the superstructure would decline; when the country ceases to be free, it will cease to be wealthy and powerful. We were, he said, daily bawling of our invaluable rights, and dwelt most upon that of trial by jury; but, while we were so bawling, we seemed unmindful of the blessing, and were daily narrowing it; the army and navy were, from their employment, necessarily precluded from the trial by jury, the excise had deprived thousands of others, and now it was to be extended to merchants and traders. He entered his protest against such a mode of raising our revenues; and, were our distresses ever so great, he would oppose injuring the constitution to the relieving them. He was far from thinking the present an unpopular measure; its not being unpopular was, he said, a bad symptom for the constitution or the country; it was a bad symptom of the virtue and understanding of the people; it was a bad symptom of their honesty. All parties seemed to say, let the excise laws be extended to this or that trade; let them go any where but to ourselves. This conduct was weak and selfish; it was weak to chase not afflicting their neighbours to stand against it, forgetting that those who would not assist could not look for assistance; and it was not probable that an individual would remain free, when every other in the country was overwhelmed in tyranny. In coming forward to oppose this measure he did it not to obtain popularity, for he feared none opposed it but those it punished; he hoped that future opposition would arise, and cause this to be the last attempt to extend those laws pernicious to the rights of Englishmen. At the moment that liberty was extending herself over foreign countries, it was and ought to be a mortifying thought to Englishmen to see her neglected here. After several other observations against the measure, he concluded by declaring his determination to give his negative to the motion.

Mr Secretary Grenville said, it was strange that the Right Hon. Gentleman should take the trouble of attacking his conduct and administration; he would not however enter into any defence of him, as his character and conduct were too deeply impressed in the House for them to be led away by what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman. The Right Hon. Gentleman had also indirectly charged the House with being neglectful of the liberties of the country, and the rights of the people, but if he would compare this with former Parliaments, he would find it impossible to point out one which had been more attentive to the rights and privileges of the people than the present. He rejoiced in being able to say, as an Englishman, that we did know the blessings we enjoyed, that we had maintained, and added to those attained by our ancestors, and that we had spirit enough to defend them from all attacks.—The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated his strong objections to the Excise Laws, as detrimental to the Constitution; did he recollect that six millions annually was raised by those laws; was he ready to propose an abolition of them, and to hazard a national bankruptcy, and the loss of our constitution, under the pretext of maintaining it? Instead of the present measure being injurious, it was what was in justice owing to the honest tradesman; it was a regulation to destroy the competition of the illegal trader, and a mode of raising the revenue without additional taxes.—So far from the impossibility of our Constitution flourishing under these laws, they had had coexistence with it, and had been extended in some of the best of times. On the whole, he said, the Right Hon. Gentleman's fears were chimerical, and his dangers merely imaginary.

Mr Fox spoke in explanation, and said, though an enemy to the extension of the Excise Laws, he by no means meant to suggest an idea of repealing all those in existence.

Mr Dundas was for the motion; he made several observations on Mr Fox's speech, and particularly on that part which alluded to the phrenzy of the people elevating Mr Pitt to an improper height, making him their idol, and rendering all the attempts of the Right Hon. Gentleman and his friends to pull him down futile and abortive. This he by no means considered as a reflection or attack on his Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt), but, on the contrary, a compliment; it was saying that his virtues, his abilities, and exertions for the welfare of his countrymen, had made him justly dear to them; that they had raised him to an eminence of power, and rendered him so impregnable, as to cause it not to be worthy the trouble of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox), or his friends, to come down daily to attack him.

Mr Martin opposed the bill, and pledged himself invariably to vote against any extension of those laws.

Mr Courtney agreed that the country had been acting upon a delirium when they elevated the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) to his present situation.—He remarked upon the confidence of Mr Dundas, who, he said, always had been a warm supporter of the delirium of the people, and attributed it to the Minister; when Lord North was the object of the delirium of the people, the Hon. Gentleman was with him; when that delirium raised a Noble Earl to office, the Hon. Gentleman still approved of it; when it changed to the present Minister, the Hon. Gentleman was still with the delirium; and he doubted not, but whenever the fourth delirium should take place,

and his Right Hon. Friend (Mr Fox) came into office, that the Hon. Gentleman would still applaud the people's delirium. He was proceeding thus, when

The Speaker cautioned him to confine himself to the question, and not be personal.

Mr Dundas having begged that the Hon. Gentleman might not be interrupted, as his buffoonery was by no means offensive.

Mr Courtney went on.—He said he saw Mr Dundas was not irritated.—Like Sir Fretful Plagiary, he exclaimed, "I'm not in a passion, Gentlemen—I'm not warm—I do not mind such buffoonery;"—however, such buffoonery he should always be welcome to from him. He pardoned him for calling Mr Pitt an idol, because, as he spoke in a language which the House did not understand, he might not know the meaning of the word—an idol was a thing cut out of wood, of no intrinsic value in itself, but made of consequence merely from the phrenzy and delusion of the people, who offer up their devotion to it. He was surprised at Mr Grenville's calling the clamour against Sir Robert Walpole an unmeaning one, when he must know that his relation's father, the Earl of Chatham, was the glorious promoter of it.

The question being called for, the motion was put, on which the House divided,

Ayes, 70  
Noes, 20

Majority, 50 for the bill.

**CONTESTED ELECTION.**  
Mr Pulteney made his promised motion, "That it be the standing orders of all contested election Committees to cause the parties to exchange lists of objectionable votes."

Mr Anstruther opposed this motion, and a conversation ensued between Mr Dundas, Mr Fox, Mr Secretary Grenville, the Speaker, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr Pulteney, who consented to withdraw his motion.

Adjourned at half past eleven.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
THURSDAY, July 16.

Read a third time, and passed, a bill for laying an additional duty on Newspapers; a bill for an additional stamp-duty on Probates of Wills; and a bill for the encouragement of the manufacturing Flax and Cotton.

**WRIT OF ERROR.**  
His Majesty's Advocate against John Milne: this had been an action upon an information against Milne, for letting saddle-horses in Scotland, without paying for them as post-horses; the action consisted of several counts, some of which were given in favour of the Plaintiff, and some for the defendant. Upon this,

The Lord Chancellor observed, it was a nice point for that House to give judgment upon; and wishing to consult the Judges himself, and to give the Attorney General time for considering some particular parts of the cause, he proposed it should be postponed to next Session; which being put to the House, was ordered accordingly.

Adjourned to Monday.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
THURSDAY, July 16.

A MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS  
Informed the House, That their Lordships had agreed to the Newspaper bill, and the bill for regulating the trade between North America and the British colonies.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**  
The bill for empowering the East India Company to borrow one million of money, was brought up and read a first time; the second reading ordered for to-morrow.

**CORN.**  
The bill for regulating the exportation and importation of corn was brought up by Mr Grenville, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

**JAIL BILL.**  
Went through a Committee; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

**TEA.**  
The bill for allowing a drawback on tea exported to Guernsey and Jersey, was read a third time, and passed, with two riders proposed by Mr Rose; one to allow the same drawback on tea exported to Africa, and the other relative to bonds.

**LOYALISTS.**  
Mr Rose informed the House, that there were some who had not made their claims for compensation for losses sustained by their attachment to the British Government, on account of very particular reasons: He therefore moved to bring in a bill, and appoint Commissioners to examine into those claims.

**HONG KONG BILL.**  
Was read a third time, and passed.

**CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.**  
The bill for enquiring into the fees of the custom-house officers, was also read a third time, and passed.

**HASTINGS'S TRIAL.**  
Sir Gilbert Elliot adverted to a motion made by Major Scott, the preceding day, in the absence of the Managers of Warren Hastings's trial. It had been intimated, he heard, that the expense of the last Session exceeded that of the former. This interested assertion appeared contradicted on the face of the accounts, as the whole expense last Session did not amount to more than 5500 l. As to the 20,000 l. which it was said was expended, he could not possibly account for it; but had no doubt but the Solicitor appointed to manage the business would render every satisfaction required on the subject. The first Session the expenses amounted to 15,000 l.; but when the necessary expenses for fitting up the hall, fees of door-keepers, and many other expenses, which cannot possibly occur again during the trial, are considered, he did not think the expenditure by any means exorbitant.

Mr Rose said, including the 8000 l. voted this Session, the trial was attended with an expense on the whole amounting to 28,000 l.—20,000 l. had already been issued by the Treasury; but what portion of that went to defray the expenses of the present Session, he could not distinctly say; but if the House required to know the particulars, he thought the best mode was to make a motion to that effect.

Major Scott acknowledged that with respect to the expenses of the present Session, "he was mistaken."

Sir Gilbert Elliot declined making any animadversions on the conduct of the learned Major, and contented himself with proving to the House, that the expense of the present, compared with the former Session, was considerably diminished.

Mr Burke said, that the managers had nothing to do with the expense. They had, from the beginning of the business, kept themselves clear of any interference of this sort; if there was any prodigality appeared, the crime must be ascribed to the Solicitor, who, if blameable, was responsible to the House. For

his part, he must observe, contrary to every intimation, that there never was a story of such magnitude, in which the glory of the national character, was so closely interwoven, attended with less expense to the public.

Sir James Johnston declared himself of the same opinion. The honour of the nation, he said, was engaged, as well as the honour of the House; and the expenses, whatever they might be, ought to be paid with cheerfulness.

**LLOYD'S LIST.—JULY 17.**  
Captain Powell of the Hero, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, June 3th, spoke the Mary Ann, Lloyd, from Greenock to North Carolina, in lat. 32. 25. N. lon. 76. 41. well.

Captain Watson of the Orange Valley, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, on the 1st instant spoke the Lord Mulgrave, Smith, from London to Halifax, in lat. 40. lon. 38; and on the 28th ult. in lat. 38. lon. 38. spoke the Port Railway, from London for Halifax.

The London Packet, James, from London to Halifax, spoke with the 1st of June, all well, in lat. 44. 19. lon. 45. out 15 days from the Downs.

**M A I L S.**  
Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—France, 1.—N. York, 1. Due—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.

**LONDON.—JULY 17.**  
This morning a Messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from Weymouth; and brought Letters from his Majesty to the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, Mr Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, &c. &c.

Yesterday Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. received his appointment at the Admiralty, to take upon him the command of the Plymouth Squadron, in the room of Admiral Greaves, whose three years are elapsed.

A report was yesterday in circulation, and a report generally credited, that the Duke de Orleans had arrived safe at Brighton.

Monf. Neckar too, on the same authority, was said to have reached that place by the last packet.

The Duke and Duchesse of Devonshire set off from Paris for Spa, on Sunday last. In the present state of the French capital, a longer sojourn was not deemed either pleasant or prudent.

The French mails, which arrived yesterday morning, brought little of consequence. Nothing of the domestic affairs of France transpire by the public French prints.

The French King has requested the aid of England.—Our Charles the First made a like demand of France;—and yet he lost his head!

A Messenger from Madrid passed through Versailles on Monday, and arrived in London on Wednesday night, with dispatches for M. del Campo. They are said to be important.—That Spain is determined to assist the King of France with money and men, and to intimate to this Court the design.

The tumults in Paris are so great, that no public business is going forward. The funds fall considerably. The whole route from Paris to Versailles, which is twelve English miles, is lined with troops and cacons.

The Swiss Cantons have sent orders to their troops, in France, not to fire on the people, as their Treaty stipulates that they shall be employed solely in case of foreign invasion.

Deported by his own—deported by strangers—thus miserable, at this period, is the condition of the King of this extensive Empire.

The Central Committee, appointed to arrange the business of the States, have made their first report of the manner in which the National Assembly are to proceed; and which is as follows:

1. A declaration of the rights of man.  
2. Principles of the Monarchy.  
3. Rights of the Nation.  
4. Rights of the King.  
5. Rights of the Citizens.  
6. Organization and Rights of the National Assembly.

7. Forms necessary for the establishment of Laws.  
8. Organization and functions of the Provincial Assemblies.  
9. Obligations and limits of the judiciary power.  
10. Functions and duty of the military power.

They have also established a Committee of Finances, consisting of sixty-four members.

They addressed the King to remove the military, and were graciously received. His Majesty promised the moment peace in the capital appeared to be re-established, their request should be granted.

Such are our latest advices, dated the 13th inst. Previous to M. Necker's dismissal, M. de Mirabeau retracted his charge of impeachments against him, as being the principal cause of the present scarcity of corn. It seems that M. de Mirabeau had been informed that the States of Holland had offered to supply France with grain, which was contradicted by a letter written from Mr Jefferson, the Dutch Minister at Paris. He was imposed on, it is said, by some invidious persons, to ruin the credit of M. Necker; this retraction is, however, no apology for his rashness in alleging a grievous charge on such a slight foundation.

There has been no attempt to arrest the Duke of Orleans.

The Palace of Versailles is guarded by three lines of soldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Maréchal de Broglie is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorously, and to give no quarter to the mob. The Swiss Guards are in a fine state of discipline.

The army under Marshal Broglie, stationed at Paris and Versailles, is as follows:  
Six Lieutenant Generals.—Mess. Bervill, Chatelet, de Vauvercourt, de Narbonne, Falkuayn, and Vioménil.

Seven Marshals of Infantry.  
Four ditto of Cavalry.  
Four Aids de Camps.  
Eighteen Lieutenant Colonels.  
Seventeen regiments stationed at Paris.  
Four ditto of Artillery.  
Nine ditto in the neighbourhood.

Altogether to the number of thirty-five thousand men.

M. Necker has published a very satisfactory explanation of his conduct, relating to the precautions he used to prevent the present scarcity of corn, which we hope to give at some future opportunity.

The capital of France stands not alone noticeable, at this time, for riot and confusion. Private letters from Amsterdam on Wednesday brought intelligence of a violent tumult having arisen there, on account of the scarcity and consequent dearth of bread.

The military were called out, and quiet ensued from it; though all is not yet so peacefully established as that nothing may be apprehended in future.

The advices from Constantinople, dated May 10th, say, that on that day, a squadron, consisting of forty frigates, with armed floops, bomb-ketches, &c. had weighed anchor. The destination of the greater part of this squadron, is to prevent the depredations of the Russian corsairs.

Those from Peterburgh of the 17th May, say,

that the Russian fleet over the

Finland, that body of Swedes; but that it is not yet made; which, the obtained, in the field.

Lettres from that on the vicinity, had storm of har

The Stockholm navy leap up

stantly on the benediction that into the this effected

Wednesday Anniversary, ded state of pleasures of the ground, a period to Royal High

The acc agree in the inundations ny part of the the dikes, in

England. mer was at Wheat is

In what is nest bayne have done n

The Lant observations anecdotes of of Doctors will they ha

he died. In following first mention neglected in my old ag

The late abtinent's from the go was not her in Kent wh

in which he opened to be many years And, to the Lordship at

During the mitration, there was a command of

Tuesday, cial Jury, Fitzherbert, blishing a ic

Mr Erkin cited the fer tution. He ed with the Court of Jus

hour and rep miable chara ger to the d provocation made the fu

who, insten sacred prof upon the m He then stat

pamphlets: paragraphs: "She ad self for form

ed an acqu whom the li sequence of re

Tout-entrances ouly concece directed to is an afterlife

to inlute a wife, and tion the Div

A Clerk proved, tha tendant.

Mr Dallas witneses, Pech. 11

secatrix anu cate for his upon the co such remar

The Jury bounced the libel clearly them by words whic

ved in the gis in the ed, import ment had fl

and living i guilt. Imp eases, migh had any do

they were t tion.

Lord Ken all prosecu words conv if there is a

tion is to b that htle d lamented

against calu not-finished the pamphl and confid

The ju

Ext

About greatly ala dition, wh

Windows o eived a la

were soon men in thi



that the Russian had obtained a complete victory by sea over the Turks near Gallatz. They learn from Finland, that the post of Ruskola was attacked by a body of Swedes, who caused the Russians to abandon it; but that a reinforcement of Russian troops fortunately made their appearance; in consequence of which, the Swedes abandoned the post they had thus obtained, with a loss of eight hundred men left dead in the field. The loss of the Russians was but inconsiderable.

Letters from Hamburgh, dated the 10th June, say, that on the 8th of that month, four villages, in the vicinity, had been entirely destroyed by a violent storm of hail.

The Stocks, on Wednesday, had a very extraordinary leap up of one per cent. after having been constantly on the rise for some time past. The apprehension that French property will flow for security into the English market, was the apparent cause of this effect.

Wednesday the Royal Kentish Bowmen shot their Anniversary Target on Dartford Heath; the unfavourable state of the weather operated much against the pleasures of the day. After the Society had quitted the grounds, they adjourned to their Lodge, to name a period to shoot for the Bugle Horn, given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The accounts, from every part of the country, agree in the very heavy rains which have fallen, and inundations which have succeeded them. In the fen part of Lincolnshire, the water has suddenly burst the dikes, so as to carry off whole crops of hay.

Wheat and barley have risen rapidly in the west of England. Last week, at Salisbury market, the former was at 3s. 3d. and the latter at 1s. 8s. per quarter. Wheat is also risen considerably in Gloucestershire. In some parts of Warwickshire, there is one of the finest harvest prospects ever remembered. The rains have done much damage in Berkshire.

The Laureat having an intention of publishing some observations on the works of Milton, and adding some anecdotes of his life, has applied to the Gentlemen of Doctors Commons to search for his will, and his will they have found. It bears date 1670, and in 1674 he died. Introductory to one of the legacies is the following singular remark; "Unto my daughter next mentioned I should have bequeathed more, but he neglected me when I was blind, and forsook me in my old age; I therefore," &c.

The late Lord Chatham, though one of the most abominable men of his time, was scarcely ever free from the gout. What makes this more singular, it was not hereditary in him. He had a little lodging in Kent when he was a young man, where his study, in which he usually spent five or six hours a day, happened to be over a well, which was not known until many years afterwards, by the rotting of the boards. And, to the vapours arising from this situation, his Lordship attributed the general craziness of his constitution.

During the greater part of Lord Chatham's administration, he was such a martyr to the gout, that there was a stool in the closet for him, by the express command of the late King.

**KING'S BENCH.**  
Tuesday, was tried before Lord Kenyon, and a special Jury, an indictment upon the prosecution of Mrs Fitzherbert, against the Rev. Dr Withers, for publishing a scandalous libel reflecting upon the character of the prosecutrix.

Mr Ertkine, leading Counsel for the Crown, solicited the serious attention of the Court to this prosecution. He said, he had the honour to be acquainted with the lady who was compelled to appeal to a Court of Justice for the protection of her injured honour and reputation; she was a person of the most amiable character, and gentle manners; a total stranger to the defendant, and had never given the least provocation for the calumny of which she had been made the subject. The defendant was a clergyman, who, instead of employing his time as became his sacred profession, had devoted it in bestowing slander upon the most honourable and virtuous characters. He then stated, that the defendant had published a pamphlet, from which he read the following libellous paragraphs:—

"She adopted the false artifice of abetting herself for some months; went to Lorrain, and contracted an acquaintance with the Marquis of D—, with whom she lived in the greatest familiarity; the consequence of this intimacy was, the necessity of her retiring to Paris, when, by means of her two Scotch fond-ers, the scandalous transaction was industriously concealed." This libel purports to be a letter directed to the defendant. At the word Paris, there is an allusion, and at the place, to which it refers, nearly the following words:—*"The author means to intimate that Lorrain was unable to provide a midwife, and the other necessities to carry into execution the Divine command—Increase and multiply."*

A Clerk to a magistrate was, then called, who proved, that he purchased the pamphlet of the defendant.

Mr Dallas, on behalf of the defendant, called no witnesses. He addressed the Jury in an eloquent speech. He said, he was a stranger both to the prosecutrix and defendant. In standing up as an advocate for his client, he should make no animadversions upon the conduct of the former, as he was convinced such remarks would be ungenerous and unmanly. The Jury were to be convinced, before they pronounced the defendant guilty, that the words of the libel clearly conveyed the same meaning given to them by the innuendoes in the indictment. The words which mentioned that the prosecutrix had lived in the greatest familiarity, and had retired to Paris with the Marquis of D—, did not, he contended, import a criminal intercourse, which the indictment had stated them to mean. Retiring to Paris, and living in familiarity, did not necessarily imply guilt. Imprudence, indiscretion, or various other causes, might lead to such a conduct. If the Jury had any doubt respecting the meaning of the words, they were to give them the most favourable construction.

Lord Kenyon said, it was the duty of the Jury in all prosecutions for libels, to consider whether the words convey the sense imputed to them or not, and if there is any doubt, the most favourable construction is to be adopted. His Lordship seemed to think, that little doubt could exist in the present case. He lamented, that the most exalted virtue was no shield against calumny; and desired the Jury, if they were not satisfied about the meaning of the libel, to take the pamphlet out of Court, and deliberately to read and consider it.

The Jury immediately found the defendant guilty.

**Extract of a letter from Oxford, July 11.**  
"About ten o'clock on Friday morning, we were greatly alarmed with the noise of a most dreadful explosion, which shook the houses, and shattered the windows of many of them; on looking out, we perceived a large black column of smoke ascending, and were soon after informed, that one of the East India ships in this port was blown up. We made what haste

we could to that part of the harbour where the ship was on fire, and found it to be the Prince de Piedmont, a French ship lately arrived from Pondicherry. She was set on fire by the carelessness of some of the people on board, having dropped a candle among the saltpetre, which very soon communicated to the powder-room, and occasioned the explosion we had heard. "I have not been able to ascertain with any certainty the number of people that perished in her, but according to report there were only eleven of them."

**PRICES OF STOCKS, July 17.**

Bank Stock, 1815 & 1816	100	Ditto Old Ann. —	100
3 per cent. red. 79 & 78 1/2		New ditto, —	100
Ditto 1796, —		India Stock, —	100
4 per cent. 1777, 99 & 99		Ditto Ann. —	100
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, —		Ditto Bonds, —	100
1815 & 1816		New Navy, and Victualling	
Bank Long Ann. 23 & 16 1/2		Bills, —	
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, —		Lottery Tickets, —	
13 & 16 1/2 for a 30		Irish Tickets, —	
South Sea Stock, —		Exchange bills, —	
		Tontine, 105.	

**EXCHANGES ON**

Amsterdam, 38 7	Oporto, 3 4
Ditto Sight, 38 7	Paris, 27 1/2
Rotterdam, 38 9	Ditto 2 U. 27 1/2
Hamburgh, 35 7 1/2 U.	Bourb. 2 U. 27 1/2
Lisbon, 5 5	Dublin, 8 1/2

**WIND AT DEAL, July 16. S. W.**

**BANKRUPT.**  
Charles Dare of Cripplegate-buildings, in the city of London, tallow-chandler.—Thomas Ireland of the city of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, brazer and tinsman.—Robert Page of the parish of St. Bartholomew Hyde, in the county of Southampton, maltster and mealman.—John Thew of Bowel-yard, in the parish of St. Giles, in the county of Middlesex, brewer.—Jacob Ligar of the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, adjoining to the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, baker.

## EDINBURGH.

The Countess of Lauderdale died at Hatton on the 18th current.

Last week, his Excellency Lord Adam Gordon-Commannder in Chief of the forces in Scotland, arrived at Dunn's Hotel, New Town.

**HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.**  
This morning came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Thomas Hall, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate of fraud and wilful imposition, or what is commonly known by the name of *Swindling*.

Mr Hall formerly underwent a trial for this crime; but from an omission in the verdict of the Jury who then tried him, the Court found, that no judgment should pass upon it, and he was dismissed from the bar. The Lord Advocate, however, applied for a new warrant, and he was again committed prisoner to the tolbooth.

Hall, in consequence, was served with a new indictment, which being read over to him this morning, he pled *Not Guilty*.

Mr Lewis Grant, as counsel for the pannel, then addressed the Court in a very ingenious speech, in which he contended, that his client having already been tried for similar offences with those contained in the present indictment, he could not again stand trial for the same crime. All the articles with which he was charged, Mr Grant insisted, could not, in the smallest degree, be deemed criminal, because he had bought the goods fairly and openly, for part of which he paid ready money, and for the other part he had granted bills at short dates. This, therefore, could not be considered a criminal act. The only circumstance, therefore, which could infer an intention of fraud or imposition, was his sudden departure for London; and though the present indictment, no doubt, contained a variety of charges not to be found in the former, yet as it labelled his going off to London, which alone constituted the crime, and as he had already stood trial for that, and been dismissed from the bar, he could not a second time be brought to trial for the same.

He was answered by Mr Solicitor General and the Lord Advocate, who contended, that as no objections had been made to the relevancy of the indictment, it would naturally fall to their Lordships to pronounce the usual interdict: That, with regard to Hall's journey to London, it was not charged as a crime against the pannel, but only a fact tending in some measure to shew the intention of making the purchases: That none of the charges, contained in this indictment, being in the former, it could with no propriety be said, that the pannel was brought to trial twice for the same crime.

Mr Robert Hamilton replied in favour of the pannel, in which he supported, very ably, the arguments of Mr Grant, and adduced a number of new ones.

The Lords *feriatim* delivered their opinions, and unanimously agreed to repel the defences. The usual interdict was then pronounced, the Jury chosen; and the Court being now employed in examining the evidence, we must delay further particulars till our next.

The Theatre Royal was opened on Tuesday last, when the fascinating Jordan, as usual, kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter. The Theatre has been new painted; and it is but justice to say, that the Manager has not been sparing in expence; nor has Mr Weir, the painter, been deficient in taste. The colours are happily chosen. The gilding of the ornaments very judicious. The stage was lighted with the patent lamps, which gave a brilliant effect to the whole. It is pronounced to be the most beautiful Theatre in Britain, Covent Garden excepted.

Saturday afternoon, we had another thunder-storm, but not of such long continuance, nor so violent, as that on Thursday. Yesterday afternoon, we had also some thunder, but by no means to be compared with the former. Since that time, the weather has been extremely favourable, and still continues so.

The Diana, Ritchie, arrived at London from Leith the 16th inst. all well.

Tuesday the Deiko Bay, Hamilton, arrived at Newcastle from Davis Straits, with 59 leaguers, 140 butts, 18 puncheons, containing 140 tons blubber, 6 tons of whale fins, 1 bear skin, and 1 seal skin, being the produce of 7 whales, 1 bear, and 1 seal.

Wednesday, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the town and county of Newcastle, held at the Guildhall, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follow: Wheat (per bushel) 6s. 4d.—Rye 4s. 4d.—Barley 3s. 1d.—Oats 1s. 8d.—Beans 3s. 1d.—Grey Peas 3s. 1d.—White Peas 3s. 1d.—Malt 4s. 10d.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Hexam, in and for the county of Northumberland, on Wednesday, the prices of Corn were certified as follow: Wheat, per quarter, 1l. 10s.—Oats 13s. 4d.—Barley 1l. 2s.—Rye 1l. 12s.—Beans 1l. 10s.—Peas 1l. 8s.—White Peas 1l.

**Extract of a letter from Perth, July 18.**  
"About eleven o'clock this forenoon, we had a

heavy shower of rain, which continued about half an hour. At twelve o'clock, we had some lightning and thunder, and about half an hour past one o'clock, there fell some heavy showers of rain, accompanied with hail. Since two o'clock we have had sunshine, and a more serene appearance of the weather.

"The discharge of the atmosphere seems in general to have been local, and not greatly extended beyond the limits described in the different accounts from Liverpool, Edinburgh, and this place. The heavy rains and hail have done much injury to the crop, particularly the wheat and pease, as also to the fruit. It is to be wished that distant correspondents would be so kind as to communicate their observations upon the state of the weather in their own country and neighbourhood, which might have the happy effect to prevent the too much exportation of our former years' crop, in case of the failure of the present.

"Happy it is for us Britons, that we are at present blessed with plenty, when our neighbours, the French, are almost in a state of famine. Providence seems to smile upon this happy island; in return for which, it is to be hoped, our benevolence will, in the present distresses of the French, extend to their dominions, even though they have hitherto been our greatest enemies. We shall thereby follow the Scripture precept, by *rendering good for evil*."

The Long Main, at Alnwick Races, ended in favour of Mr Fenwick, against the Duke of Northumberland and Mr Grey; Richardson, Feeder, for Mr Fenwick; and Small, for the Duke. The Main consisted of 22 main battles, and 10 byes, of which Richardson won 14 main, and Small 8. Of the byes, Richardson won 3, and Small 2.—This is the second main of six which the above parties have agreed to fight alternately at Hexam and Alnwick races for three years, both of which have been won this year by Richardson.

**ENTRY FOR LAMBERTON RACES.**

*Monday, the 20th (this day)*

Mr Hamilton of Witham's grey filly.  
Mr Hudson's bay colt Dackwing.  
Mr Williamson's bay colt Tom Tring.  
Mr Gregson's bay filly.

*Tuesday, the 21st.*

Duke of Hamilton's bay horse Through.  
Mr Ward's bay colt.  
Mr Gibson's bay gelding.

*Wednesday, the 22d.*

Mr Hamilton of Witham's grey horse Sir Andrew.  
Adam Watson's bay horse Ratler.

**Thermometer and Barometer since our last:**

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, July 18. 8 P.M.	59	29.40
Sunday, — 10. 8 A.M.	59	29.50
— 8 P.M.	58	29.53
Monday, — 10. 3 A.M.	58	29.60

**PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 17.**

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, 48 to 63			Tick Beans, 19 to 21	0	
Fine ditto, —			Small ditto, 20 to 22	0	
Rye, 25 to 26			Tares, 24 to 28	0	
Oats, 15 to 17	6				
Barley, 20 to 24	0				
Malt, 30 to 35	0				
Grey Peas, 20 to 22	0		Flour, per Sack.		
White ditto, 19 to 21	0		First Flour, 45		
Boiling ditto, 18 to 21	0		Second Sort, 43		
			Rape Seed, —		

**ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,**  
July 14. Tynham, Witham, from Hall, goods.  
16. Jean, Norrie, from Inverness, barley.  
Providence, Smith, from ditto, for Mansford, ditto.  
17. Rufina, Young, from Cowes, flour.  
18. Patience, Moor, from Whitehaven, iron ore.  
Ann, Law, from Montrose, linen and linen yarn.

**ARRIVED AT LEITH,**  
July 20. Mercury, Barr, from Dunkirk, ballast.  
Mally Lighthouse, Bryce, from Montrose.  
Ann and Margaret, Lumfaine, from Campvair, ballast.

**Houses and Shop in Edinburgh, to Let or Sell.**  
To be SOLD by private bargain, or LET, and entered to immediately.

**THAT LODGING,** being the two uppermost stories of that new tenement of land lying at the head of Dunbar's Close, Lawn-market, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, two bed-closets, two apartments for servants, kitchen, scullery, cellar, &c.

Also a large FORE-SHOP, with two rooms, kitchen, and cellar, in the front of the said tenement. The keys to be found at Mr Robertson's hardware shop, front of the land.

For further particulars, apply to William Young, writer, George's Street.

To be SOLD in the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, on Friday the 14th of August 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

**THE HOUSES AND YARDS** in Kilmarnock, which belonged to the deceased WILLIAM BROWN, Carpet Manufacturer there, consisting of the large Dwelling and Factory Houses, old and new, and Yards at the back thereof, in the old glebe, which are to be sold either together or in lots. Also the Houses opposite thereto in Grange-street, of three rooms in length, and yard at the back thereof. Also the Houses and Yard at the Saw Pit in Town-end. Also the House and Yard at Townhead, possessed by Margaret Fisher.

The Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said deceased William Brown desires his whole creditors to meet in the Black Bull Inn, at Kilmarnock, on Wednesday the 12th of August, at twelve o'clock noon, to fix the upper prices of the said Houses and Yards, and to give all necessary directions for the future management of the sequestrated estate.

And the whole creditors of the said deceased William Brown are hereby certified, that, unless they lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths to the verity thereof, in the hands of Archibald Finnie, smith in Kilmarnock, trustee on his sequestrated estate, on or before the said 12th day of August next, they will be cut out from the first dividend of his substance, which is to be made on or about the said 12th day of August.

The articles of sale, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock: For further particulars, apply to him, or to the said Archibald Finnie.

**FOR FORTHSHIRE.**  
To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Crockett, vintner in Cupar Angus, upon Thursday the 24th day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon.

**THE FARM OF DYKEHEAD OF CRAIGIES,** lying in the barony of Craigies, parish of Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, containing above 140 Scots acres, almost all arable land, divided into four inclosures, and enjoying the privileges of pasture and common on the adjoining hills of Knapthunty and Whitehill, and of peat, turf, and other fuel, in the moles and hill of Killy.

There is a good heading on the farm, built within these five or six years; and as it is at present let at only 31l. it will admit of a considerable increase of rent. It is agreeably situated on the south side of the water of Isla, which forms the boundary of one of the fields at the Reddy Linn, a famous fall of 80 feet. It is about two miles distant from Alyth, ten from Forfar, eight from Cupar Angus, and fifteen from Dundee.

The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of 2d. Scots of fee-duty; the other public burdens are small, and the lands are well enclosed.

The tenants will show the farm; and for further information, application may be made to David Thomson, writer to the signet, South St David's Street, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds; and copies of the inventory of titles, and of the articles of roup, are lodged in the hands of Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM ANDERSON.  
Late Haberdasher in South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.  
THE said William Anderson's Creditors are required to meet on Thursday the 24th current, at two o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, to take into their consideration a state of his affairs, and certain intended measures relative to a trust assignment proposed to be executed by him, in favour of a trustee, for behoof of his creditors.

**HOUSES IN NORTH LEITH, AND CITADEL OF LEITH.**  
To be Sold by public roup, on Saturday the 25th July 1789, in Gibb's Coffeehouse, Shore of Leith, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

**THAT TENEMENT OF Houses, with the Back**  
Ground thereto belonging, presently possessed by David Corser and others, lying upon the west side of the street of North Leith, fronting the street leading to the New Draw-bridge (but not included in the act of parliament for making the improvements, &c. as lately determined by the jury). This property is excellently calculated for building of shops, &c.

That TENEMENT of LAND, lying at the foot of St Andrew's Street, near the Shore.

That TENEMENT, with the Garden and Ground belonging thereto, called MARYFIELD, lying upon the east side of the Easter road to Leith, and presently possessed by Louis Reufine.

The above three tenements the property of Alexander Aird, mason in Leith.

And also, That TENEMENT of LAND, lying in the Citadel of Leith, consisting of two stories, with the pertinents, belonging to William Walker, writer in the Citadel, and presently possessed by William Swan and Mrs Miller.

For further particulars, apply to the said Alexander Aird and William Walker. The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Young, writer, George Street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

**HOUSES IN PERTH AND EDINBURGH.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at six o'clock afternoon.

**THAT DWELLING-HOUSE or TENEMENT of LAND,** high and high, back and fore, with the pertinents, belonging to the heirs of Mrs David Murray, on the north side of the High Street of Perth, near the West Port thereof, as the same are presently possessed by Alexander McEwan dyer, David Peter merchant, and others. These subjects extend in front along the high street about 59 feet, and in breadth about 24; are held burgh, and situated in a very public thriving place of the town.

II. These three Uppermost Storeys within the turnpike, in that tenement called Fountain Land, being the front land in the Fountain Close, near the Nether Bow, all as presently possessed by Miss Brown, Mr Chrytie, and others, and yielding at present 13l. 12s. of yearly rent. These subjects are in complete repair, having lately been new roofed with blue slate, and are situated in the Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan. If not sold together, they will be let up in two lots, viz. Lot 1st, to contain the 4th storey, and large garret; and Lot 2d the 5th storey and small garret.

The subjects in Perth will be shown by the tenants, and those in Edinburgh by Mr William Michie merchant, Fountain Close; and, for particulars, apply to James Skinner writer in Edinburgh.

**FARM IN THE EAST OF FIFE.**  
To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next.  
THE FARM of BALBOOTHIE, in the parish of Kilmarnock, and shire of Fife, consisting of 350 acres or thereby, all arable and in good order, having been some time in the proprietor's possession. This farm is all inclosed, and lies within a mile of the shipping ports of Ely, two of Pitvenner, and three of Anstruther.

Proposals for a lease of nineteen years may be given in, betwixt the first of August next, to the proprietor, at Kilmarnock-house, or to Patrick Phendlerleath, writer in Pitvenner, who will show the grounds. The names of offerers to be concealed, if desired.

**LANDS**  
In Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.  
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st day of August 1789, at six o'clock afternoon, (and not on the 15th July as formerly advertised).  
The Fifty Shilling Land of old extent of the lands of TWEEDIE, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Stonehouse, and shire of Lanark.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon, about one mile from Strathguthrie, and six miles from Hamilton, and consist of about 110 acres of croft, 500 acres of field-land, and about 33 acres of pasture, and are partly inclosed with ditch and hedge. The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of 4l. Scots of fee-duty.

There is plenty of limestone in these lands, which may be wrought at a trifling expence, there being a seam of coal of about 30 inches thick below the limestone. The lands are presently let to two tenants at 103l. 10s. Sterling yearly, and the farm-houses thereon are all in good repair, being built within these few years.

**A L S O ;**  
The KIRKHOUSES of BONHILL, with the lands and pertinents thereto belonging; and the benefit of a Lease of the Slate House there; all lying within the parish of Bonhill, and shire of Dumfriesshire.

These lands, which consist of near nine Scots acres, are situated on the banks of the Leven, within three miles of Dumfries, which is well known to be a most eligible situation for all kinds of manufactures. These lands are let for one year from Whitunday last at 35l. Sterling.

The lands hold of Lord Stonfield for payment of 1l. 7s. 6d. of fee-duty.

The tenants on the premises will show the lands; and the title deeds, articles of sale, and rental, will be seen in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet.

**SALE OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Purves, innkeeper at Dunfermline, on Wednesday the 10th August 1789, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

**THE following Parts of the Estate of COLDFIELDHAM,** lying in the parish of Coldfieldham, and shire of Berwick, viz.

I. The Farm of SILVERWELLS, consisting of 180 English acres, or thereby, as presently possessed by Robert Lorrain, at the yearly rent of 40l. Sterling, upon a lease of which there are eleven years yet to run.

II. The Farm of PILMER, consisting of 60 acres English, or thereby, as presently possessed by Alexander Book-latt, at the yearly rent of 30l. upon a lease of which there are 18 years yet to run. There is a yearly deduction of 3l. from the rent, until Whitunday 1791.

III. The Farm of NEWMANS of WEST RESTON, consisting of 94 acres English, or thereby, as presently possessed by David Dewar, on an old lease which expires at Whitunday 1791, at the yearly rent of 33l. Sterling.

The above farms are all capable of great improvement. They will be sold to be held of a subject superior, for payment of an elderly bleach duty.

The purchasers will be relieved of all stipend to ministers, and schoolmasters salaries.

The lands will be shown by the tenants, and Alexander Low at Woodend, near Dunfermline, will inform as to further particulars.

Copies of the articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet, who will treat for a private sale before the day of roup.



## SALE OF LANDS.

### AND OF AN EXTENSIVE OAK WOOD IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th day of August next, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

**THE LANDS, BARONY AND ESTATE OF WESTER PENTCAITLAND,** comprehending the farms and possessions after mentioned, lying in the parish of Pentcaitland, and county of Haddington.

These lands are of considerable extent, consisting of about 246 acres, English measure. Some part (such as meadows) are generally kept in pasture, yet, in fact, the whole is arable; and, although mostly inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, or stone walls, yet the same is still capable of great improvement, being in general of the very best soil, and situated in the centre of a fertile country, in the near neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. and possessing within themselves every means of improvement, there being coal and lime in all the farms. The coal in these lands, considering the present state of the adjacent coalworks, on being fitted and set a-going, which can be done at no great expense, must immediately turn out a productive and very lucrative property. There were proposals made to the late proprietor for a lease of the coal, either a fixed rent, or the fifth load of outputs, the proprietor to put on a check-grove, or to pay so much annually for each pickman employed, the number not being under 12 at least: And a permission was granted to make trials, but no lease has been hitherto granted. In consequence of these and former trials the existence and seams of coal are ascertained. Independent of the wood to be hereafter mentioned, and of a good deal of valuable timber in hedge rows, &c. on the different farms, there is on one of the farms a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about eighteen years old, covering about twenty-five acres. English measure, well kept and fenced, and in excellent order.

The whole lands are held blench of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books at 1181. 17 s. 3 d. Scots, of value rent. This valuation is accurately and distinctly subdivided; and, as there is a very old Retour, ascertaining a part of the estate (which impinges very little on the valued rent) to be a Forty Shilling land of old extent, very near three freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington, can be made on the valued rents, besides another freehold qualification on the Retour; and there is a crown charter already expedited, the precept in which is yet unexecuted. There are complete heritable rights to the tiends, and the public burdens.

The leases on this estate are in general nearly expired. The whole farms are free-hold, and the thirlage is, by agreement, already abolished at the expiry of the present lease of the mill.

The present yearly rent, exclusive of the coal, is only 543 l. 10 s. sterling. But as all the leases (except one to be hereafter noticed) are nearly expired, it is assured on the most respectable authority of persons of skill, as well as on private offers already made, that, at the issue of the leases, the same would be sold at a considerably increased rent, at 700 l. sterling, per annum—upset price, including the coal and whole superstitious, to be 21,000 l. sterling.

AS ALSO,

**THE WOOD OF PENTCAITLAND,** at Woodhall, one of the farms on the estate before mentioned.

The Wood is chiefly Oak; a small part of it has been already cut, but what remains to cut occupies about 75 acres, English measure, and contains upwards of 24,500 oak trees, and about 9000 birch, besides ash, &c. The situation is advantageous for the sale of bark, being at a convenient distance from Leith, Edinburgh, Haddington, Dalkeith, &c.

The last cutting of this wood commenced in the year 1746, and continued for eleven years; and nine or ten years are to be allowed for the present cutting—to be paid by yearly installments.

If the wood is sold separate from the estate, there is to be a reservation in favour of the purchaser of the estate, or of the sale of the wood, to mark annually, and preserve any such number of trees, as he may choose shall not be cut, on any other than the above-mentioned reservation.

As the same shall be determined by neutral persons.

The upset price of the wood to be 4000 l. sterling.

If offers do not appear for the estate in one lot, the same will be exposed to public roup, in the following lots, viz.

**LOT I.**

**THE WESTER FARM OF PENTCAITLAND,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of Andrew Mutter, consisting of about 122 acres, English measure, paying of present rent 141 l. 4 s. sterling, (converting the hens at 7d.). The present lease expires at Martinmas 1799. There is the best reason to believe that this farm would then let on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 1400 l. sterling, per annum—upset price to be 4000 l. sterling, which is about 18 years purchase of the computed rent. This lot to hold fee of the expor, or the purchaser of lot 7th, for payment of 5 s. sterling of fee-duty, yearly, and doubling the fee-duty on the entry of every heir or singular successor, in full of every other casualty; and the coal also to be referred to the expor or purchaser of lot 10th.

**LOT II.**

**THE NORTH FARM OF PENTCAITLAND,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by Archibald Logan, consisting of about 58 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 50 l. 11 s. sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1797, and there is the best reason to know, that this farm would then let, and be moderately rented at 75 l. sterling per annum. On this farm there is a well stocked pigeon-house, on which no rent is fixed. 2dly, **THE EASTER FARM OF PENTCAITLAND,** with the Brev-feeding, &c. as presently possessed by John Hunter, consisting of about 50 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 60 l. 7 s. sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1797; and, it is computed, as aforesaid, that this farm would then let, and be moderately rented at 70 l. sterling. 3dly, **SUNDY COTLAND POSSESSIONS,** mostly without lease, presently in the occupation of John Merryles, Robert Rofs, James Bainsfather, Mr George Anderson minister, William Park's heirs, and the cottages and yards in the town or village of Pentcaitland, presently occupied by sundries, consisting in all of about 25 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 30 l. 16 s. sterling, and would let on permanent lease at 36 l. sterling at least. 4thly, **THE BLEACHFIELD OF KINCHEY,** presently possessed by the heirs of John Motiman, consisting of between 3 and 4 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 3 l. sterling. On this bleachfield there are valuable houses and offices built, which fall to the proprietor at the end of the lease; but on account of the long endurance of it, no value is put on this circumstance. Upset price of this lot to be 5100 l. sterling, which is about 18 years purchase of the computed rents. This lot to hold fee of the expor, or the purchaser of the superiority, for payment of five shillings sterling of fee-duty; and the coal to be also referred as aforesaid.

**LOT III.**

**THE FARM OF WOODHALL,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of William Park, consisting of about 115 acres English measure, and paying of present rent 65 l. sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1792, and would then let, and be moderately rented at 85 l. sterling per annum. Also, the **STOLE OF THE WOOD OF WOODHALL,** consisting of about 80 acres, English measure, subject to the cutting of the present wood for 10 years. The purchase of this wood is moderately computed from 15 l. to 20 l. sterling per annum, independent of the value of the next growth of the wood. Upset price of this lot to be 3000 l. which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the growth of the wood. This lot to hold fee of the expor, or purchaser of the superiority thereof for

payment of five shillings sterling of fee-duty, and the coal to be also referred as aforesaid.

**LOT IV.**

**THE FARM OF BROOMRIG,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by Miss Menzies and her husband, consisting of about 168 acres, English measure. This farm has long been possessed by near relations of the family of the proprietor, without lease. Part of it is possessed by subtenants, at a rent of from 60 l. to 70 l. and a considerable part of the best grounds in Miss Menzies's natural possession. And the whole would instantly set on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 135 l. sterling per annum. On this possession, besides the farm-feeding and offices, there is a neat modern mansion house, in good repair, pleasantly situated, with a garden adjoining, elegantly laid out, and well stocked with fruit trees, &c. Upset price to be 3800 l. sterling, which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the garden and garden. This lot to hold fee of the expor or purchaser of the superiority thereof, for payment of 10 l. sterling of fee-duty. The coal to be referred as aforesaid.

**LOT V.**

**THE FARM OF FOULSTRETH,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mr Andrew Wight, consisting of thirteen inclosures, containing in all about 252 acres, English measure. Having been set out of favour to the present tackman, only pays 59 l. 7 s. sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1829; and would then let, and be moderately rented at 130 l. sterling per annum. On this farm there is a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about 18 years old, covering about 25 acres, English measure, well kept and fenced. And in this plantation the tenant has not even the privilege of pasturage. The upset price to be 3000 l. sterling, which, on account of the endurance of the present lease, is only 20 years purchase of the computed rent. This lot also to be held fee, and the coal referred as aforesaid.

**LOT VI.**

**THE KIRKLANDS OF PENTCAITLAND,** with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mrs Dickson and John Dickson her son, paying of present rent 51 s. 5 s. sterling. John Dickson's possession is of a quarter of an acre on a perpetual lease, at the rent of 1 l. sterling per annum, and the remainder without lease. Of these lands there is a retour in the 1790, ascertaining the time to be a forty-shilling land of old extent. The upset price of property and superiority to be 400 l. sterling, which is raising the property at 150 l. sterling, and the superiority at 250 l. sterling.

**LOT VII.**

**THE FEU-DUTY AND SUPERIORITY OF THE WESTER FARM OF PENTCAITLAND,** possessed by Andrew Mutter's heir, rated in the cess-books at a valuation of 1. 273 11 11 Ditto of EASTER FARM of ditto, John Hunter,

Sum valuation, Scots L. 409 16 3

Upset price to be 250 l. sterling.

**LOT VIII.**

**THE FEU-DUTIES AND SUPERIORITY OF BROOMRIG,** rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 225 16 30

North Farm of PENTCAITLAND, Archibald Logan, ditto, 134 9 0

Sundry small possessions of lot 2d separate-ly, valued at 63 13 5

Sum valuation, Scots L. 403 13 6

Upset price to be 250 l. sterling.

**LOT IX.**

**THE FEU-DUTY AND SUPERIORITY OF FOULSTRETH,** rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 133 19 6

Ditto of WOODHALL, ditto, 146 14 7

Sundry small possessions in Pentcaitland, valued at 13 17 7

Sum valuation, Scots L. 293 11 8

The upset price to be 200 l. sterling.

**LOT X.**

**THE PROPERTY OF THE COAL IN THE WHOLE FORELANDS AND FARMS.—The upset price to be specified in a future advertisement.**

The forrester at Woodhall will show the wood and boundaries, &c. and the different tenants will readily show the farms.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the surveys, leases, rentals, and articles of roup, &c. and has authority to treat for a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

**TO BE SOLD**

By public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

**THE PRINCIPAL LOT OF THE BARONY OF BLACKBURN,** seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, lying in the parish of Livingston, and county of Linlithgow, the great road to Glasgow running through it.

This lot consists of near 500 acres, Scots measure; has a good modern mansion-house of sixteen fire-rooms, a complete set of offices, and excellent farm-houses for the tenants. The lands are inclosed, and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and surrounded with belts of planting. The hedges and planting are very thriving. The lands are of a rich soil, and in high cultivation. Lime and coal are now working in the adjoining lands. The grounds are part in tenantry, and part in the natural possession of the proprietor. The rent is about 400 l. per annum.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the county. The term of payment of the price, and entry to the premises, will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

There is a very neat Distillery, with a complete set of Utensils, at Blackburn, which will be let for such a term of years as can be agreed on, and it may be entered to immediately.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Alexander Watson, writer, Craig's Close; in his absence, to Mr Thomas Miller, or William Dallas, clerk to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale. The proprietor at Blackburn-house, will show the lands.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

**IN THE COUNTY OF WREDALE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Monday the 10th of August next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon.

**THE ESTATE OF KAILZIE,** lying in the parishes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. sterling. The soil is good and dry, and the whole estate (excepting the hill and sheep grounds) is well inclosed, subdivided, watered, and sheltered. There are on it many thriving young plantations, besides a considerable quantity of old timber. The mansion-house is very pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike-roads. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every sort, and a well-stocked pigeon house, and two large kitchen gardens. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good sporting country, and the purchaser may get possession immediately of the mansion house, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, of eight inclosures that were in the proprietor's natural possession, all of which are in excellent condition.

The premises will be shown to any person calling at the house of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire at John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, and James Bailie, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and progress of writs.

## SALE OF BELMOUNT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 5th August 1789, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, and to be entered or set up at 5000 l.

**THE HOUSE, PLEASURE GROUNDS, AND INCLOSURES OF BELMOUNT,** in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh; situated within two miles of the city of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to Linlithgow. The house is large, neatly finished, and in thorough repair, with office-houses of every kind, and fit to accommodate any gentleman's family. The wood upon the estate is valuable. The garden is well sheltered, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The grounds, which consist of about 60 acres, Scots measure, is very completely fenced with stone walls, and subdivided into thirteen separate inclosures, all well watered, of a good soil, and laid down in the best order. The situation of this villa, upon the fourth side of Corstorphine hill, and commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of Edinburgh, the Frith, and adjacent country, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe it. For farther particulars, apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, and has power to conclude a sale by private bargain. The house and grounds will be shown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon calling at the house of Belmont, from twelve to three o'clock afternoon.

**SALE OF HOUSE & PARKS OF DALRY.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 29th July 1789, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

**THE HOUSE AND PARKS OF DALRY,** situated about half-a-mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks consist of about 24 acres, very rich ground, exclusive of one acre which has been fenced out at 9 l. yearly, the fee-duty of which is to be sold along with the lands. The house consists of three stories: in the first or ground story, there is a very good dining room, small room off it, servants hall and a range of very good cellars; in the second story, there is a large drawing room, and three bed rooms with closets; and in the third story, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms with closets. Without the house is a kitchen, with two very good servants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for ashes. The Offices consist of a coach-house, stables for ten or twelve horses, and a byre, with hay-lofts and servants apartments. These last hold of the Crown for payment of a fee-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens, excepting the land-tax and about 4 s. yearly of stipend; and they have right to a family feck in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, will inform as to further particulars. The premises will be shown upon applying at the house of Dalry.

**SALE OF LANDS.**

*In the County of Ross.*

At desire of persons intending to offer, the sale of the Davoch Lands of Davochcairn, and Davoch Lands of Davochpoll, lying in the parish of Fodderty and county of Ross, and one half of the Lands of Ardnagach, lying in the parish of Urray and county of Ross, is ADJOURNED till Wednesday 5th August next, when they will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, between the hours of six and seven afternoon. The rental, title-deeds and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place.

**SALE OF STONNYWOOD, by Public Roup.**

ADJOURNED

At the desire of persons intending to purchase.

THAT upon Wednesday the 12th day of August 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Aberdeen,

The Lands and Barony of STONNYWOOD, and Salmon Fishings on the river Don belonging thereto, lying within the parish of Newhills, and county of Aberdeen.

These lands yield at present above 460 l. sterling of free rent after payment of cess, tithes-duty, and all other public burdens, and afford more than a freehold qualification in the county.

The tiends are valued and exhausted, which must be of great advantage to the purchaser.

The mansion-house, which is large and commodious, and the greatest part of the estate, are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Don, and only about four English miles from Aberdeen, whereby the lands may be easily improved at a moderate expense, and have a ready market for every kind of produce.

The well-known village of GASKENHEAD is part of the estate, upon which two great annual fairs, as well as several other trusts for the sale of cattle, are held; and the proprietor has a right to the miltures of the estate, upon which there is also a mill.

The lands are of excellent soil, and highly improvable, and are at present very low rented; but on the expiry of the present leases, which are in general short, great rises of rent will be obtained, particularly on a capital paper-mill; and there are plenty of water-falls for machinery on the river.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds of the estate, will be shown by John Ramsay, Esq; of Barra, or Alexander Carnegie, advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the rental are to be seen in the hands of Mr Isaac Grant, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

The above valuable estate will be first exposed altogether; but, if not sold in that way, it will be at same time divided, and exposed to sale in two separate lots; the one composed of what is called the Wester Barony, and the other of the Easter or Lower Barony, as they will be more particularly described in the articles of roup.

*By Adjournment.*

**JUDICIAL SALE OF**

**THE LIFERENT OF TOUCH, &c.**

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of August 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

**THE Liferent Right of Hugh Seton of Touch, Esq;** to the lands and barony of Touch, and heritable office of Armour Bearer to his Majesty; and to the lands of Gartcairn, Blackhill, Skeech, and others, in the shire of Stirling, both flock and teind, which is proven to be, of free rent, exclusive of the office, on which no value is put, 1045 l. 16 s. 4 d. 10-12ths; and Mr Seton's liferent thereof being proven to be worth eight years purchase, the original upset-price was 8366 l. 11 s. 2 d. 8-12ths, and the Copewood on the estate, fit for cutting, being proven to be worth 475 l. the original upset-price of the whole was 8841 l. 11 s. 2 d. 8-12ths sterling; but the same was afterwards reduced to L. 7000 0 0

The Lords having ordered the Copewood to be struck out of the sale, the value thereof is deduced,

The remaining upset price is L. 6525 0 0

The mansion-house and offices of Touch are substantial and convenient, and no value is put thereon, nor upon the garden. The estate will be shown by the tenants, and by Gideon Gray the factor at Touch.

The titles, conditions of sale, and judicial rental of the subjects under sale, are to be seen in the office of Mr George Bruce, one of the deputy clerks of Session; and James Bremner writer in Edinburgh, the agent in the sale, will furnish those who apply to him with printed copies of the rental, and will give any further information which may be required.

Copies of the rental may also be seen in the hands of James Chalmers, Esq; Solicitor, Buckingham Street, York Buildings, London.

## BREWERY AND DISTILLERY.

To be LET, and entered to immediately, **A SUBTACK** (whereof 26 years are still to run) of that large and convenient Brewery and Distillery of Lambmill, west end of Kirkcaldy. There is a corn mill, with a good thirlage, and ten acres of ground belonging to it. The whole premises are so constructed, that business may be carried on at a small expense.

There are rollers that go by water to grind malt; and at all seasons of the year there is a plentiful supply of water that runs through every part of the distillery. There is also a complete set of Brewing and Distilling Utensils to be sold. The whole is reckoned as convenient a place, either for a brewer, a distiller, or a soap work, or starchmaker, as could be wished for, being only two miles from Queensferry, where materials of every kind can be got by sea, and in a good corn country.

A Brewer is much wanted in the place. There were three brewers in the neighbourhood lately, and at present there is none. Apply to David Allan, farmer, Ingliston.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, Within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d of July 1789, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.

**ALL and Whole that Half Tenement of Land,** lying in Burgh's Close, LEITH, consisting of a dining-room, two bed-chambers, several closets, and a large cellar, fitted up with catacombs, all possessed by Robert Sharp, at the rent of 8 l. and another large cellar, also fitted up with catacombs, possessed by Mr McFarlane, merchant, at the rent of 2 l. 2 s.

These subjects, particularly the cellars, (which are fit also for dry goods) are very low rented.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are in the hands of John McNab, writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, may apply.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of the deceased THOMAS WAUGH,

late Merchant in Leith.

AGREEABLE to the orders of the last general meeting of Mr Waugh's creditors, held in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 8th April last, measures were immediately followed to convert all his effects and outstanding debts into cash; and such progress has now been made as will enable the factor to make a considerable dividend next month.

All the creditors of the said Thomas Waugh are therefore hereby required to lodge their claims against his estate, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Cudell, merchant in Leith, the factor, between this and Saturday the 15th August. And, on Monday the 24th August, the said factor will begin to pay the first dividend, to all such creditors as have duly lodged their claims with him.

N. B. Those who are still indebted to the estate of the said Thomas Waugh, are now required to make immediate payment to William Cudell, the factor, else prosecutions will be raised against them. LEITH, July 4. 1789.

**THIRD NOTICE—FIRST TERM.**

IN the process of ranking and sale, Messrs Edie and Laird, merchants in London, and their attorneys, with consent of his Majesty's advocate, against JEAN and ELIZABETH WEIR, daughters and heirs portions of the deceased John Weir of Kerrie, and their Creditors, the Lord Gardenfion, by interlocutor dated 30th June 1789, nominated the Lord Hailes of course to rank the whole creditors of the bankrupts; and assigned the 27th day of July next, for the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively against the bankrupts or their estate, and that for the First Term; with certification, as in a reduction and impropriation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

**SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, in the New Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the evening. The Lands of NETHER CALLINGE, with the tiends lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of Fife. These lands measure in whole about 227 acres Scots measure, besides some small parcels fenced out, and holding of the proprietor of Callinge, for payment of about 4 l. 11 s. 8 d. sterling yearly.

The lands are of an excellent quality, and very fit either for corn or grass. About 80 acres are already inclosed, partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedge and ditch. There are on the lands a good farm-house, a complete farm-feeding, with a large pigeon-house well stocked, and a large garden, with a considerable number of thriving fruit-trees. Besides the hedge-rows, which contain many hundreds of young trees, there are 4 acres, 1 rood, and 11 falls of plantations, made about twenty years ago, all in a very thriving condition.

The lands lie in the midst of a country abounding with coal and lime, within two miles of Cupar, the county-town; and the great road from Cupar to the fourth coast of Fife runs through the middle of them.

The whole lands (excepting about twenty-nine acres) are in the natural position of the proprietor, and are good security, and may be entered to at the term of Martinmas first.

The lands hold of a subject superior for payment of about 51 l. sterling yearly, converting vicual, kain, and carriages at the usual rate, in full of all burdens whatsoever.

A plan and measurement of the lands will be seen in the hands of Mr John Shanks in Ceres, who will inform as to particulars; and Mr Christie of Callinge, the proprietor, will show the lands; and the title-deeds, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of Henry Walker, writer in Cupar.

Mr Christie having executed a trust-disposition in favour of certain trustees, for the more speedy payment of his Creditors—all persons having claims upon him are required to lodge exact titles of their debts in the hands of the said Henry Walker, without delay. And all persons indebted to Mr Christie are desired immediately to pay what they are owing to the said Mr Walker, who has power to grant discharges therefor.

*BY ADJOURNMENT.*

**JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.**

*Upset Price still further Reduced.*

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th of August 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

**THE Remaining Part of the Lands and Estate** which belonged to ALEXANDER ACYNDACHY of KINCRAIGIE, viz.

The Town and Lands of Clividy, Meiklehaugh, Muirhead, Achreduchy, and Beddelliloch; the Lands of Old Keig, and Mill thereof, with the tiends and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig, and shirefdom of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is 129 l. 11 s. 2 d. 12-12th sterling, which, at 25 years purchase, is 3238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths sterling, but, on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2780 l. sterling, which is to be the upset-price.

These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and, being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, deputy clerk of Session. And, for further information, application may be made to John Gordon, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale; or John Durno, or David Morice, advocates in Aberdeen.